US District Court for
The District of Columbia

Gilbert Roman, Pro Se Plaintiff,

v.

Dept. of The Air Force, Defendants

COMPLAINT

I request a Court Order; Ordering the Dept. of the US Air force to release all information requested from them on HAARP. The Air force has repeatedly stated that there is only 1 HAARP facility or device. The evidence proves there are multiply HAARP location. Exhibit A will show my request. Exhibit B 1 - 5 will show some proof of HAARP location issues by the Air Force themselves. Exhibit c 1 - 7 will show communication from Air force Personnel.

Gilbert Roman Pro Se Plaintiff,
115 Laurel st Apt 4
Ridgefield pk., NJ 07660
516-458-9105

8-17-12

cc.

Dept. of The Air force
SAF/ GCA
1740 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

US District Court for
The District of Columbia
333 Constitution ave NW
Washington, DC 20001

US Attorney's office
555 4th st NW
Washington, DC 20530

US District Court for
The District of Columbia

Gilbert Roman, Pro Se Plaintiff, AFFIDAVIT/ AFFIRMATION

v.

Dept. of The Air Force, Defendants

I Gilbert Roman says the following AFFIRMATION under penalty of perjury:

I Gilbert Roman, am the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and respectfully move this Court to issue an ORDER to release all requested information from the Defendants.

The reason I am entitled for this relief is: Under the Freedom of Information Act 5 USC Sec. 552 an agency must make true and proper searches.

Gilbert Roman Pro Se Plaintiff,
115 Laurel st Apt 4
Ridgefield pk., NJ 07660
516-458-9105

8-17-12

cc.

Dept. of The Air force
SAF/ GCA
1740 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

US District Court for
The District of Columbia
333 Constitution ave NW
Washington, DC 20001

US Attorney's office
555 4th st NW
Washington, DC 20530

Gilbert Roman
Po box 170109
Ozone Pk., NY 11417
Aug. 14, 2011

This request is made under the Freedom Of Information Act and should be made free of charge; if you can not make it free of charge; I will pay 100 dollars a month; once cleared by me. My request is as follows:

1. All locations of HAARP research facilities. All locations of active HAARP devices; either on land, sea space or air.
2. All dates and times that a HAARP device has been tested or used.

Please forward to the proper location for processing.

Gilbert roman

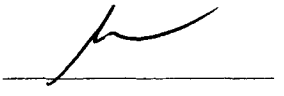

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Exhibit A

The High frequency Active Auroral Research Program

HAARP

HAARP Fact Sheet

Search the Site

Search

Quick Links

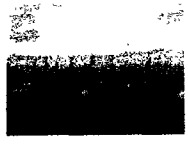
Select a Page

Home Page
Site Map
Glossary of Terms
How to Contact HAARP
Privacy Statement

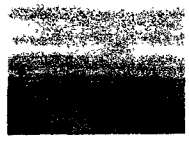
Please read the Cautionary statement

Questions of a technical nature may be submitted via e-mail to:
info@haarp.alaska.edu

HAARP Cam



HAARP Cam 2



Page updated January 24, 2012

What Is HAARP?

The High frequency Active Auroral Research Program (HAARP) is a program focused on the study of upper atmospheric and solar-terrestrial physics and Radio Science. The HAARP program operates a major Arctic ionosphere research facility on an Air Force owned site near Gakona, Alaska. Principal instruments installed at the HAARP Research Station include a high power, high-frequency (HF) phased array radio transmitter (known as the Ionosphere Research Instrument (IRI), used to stimulate small, well-defined volumes of ionosphere, and a large and diversified suite of modern geophysical research instruments including an HF ionosonde, ELF and VLF receivers, magnetometers, riometers, a UHF diagnostic radar and optical and infrared spectrometers and cameras which are used to observe the complex natural variations of Alaska's ionosphere as well as to detect artificial effects produced by the IRI. Future plans include completion of the UHF radar to allow measurement of electron densities, electron and ion temperatures, and Doppler velocities in the stimulated region and in the natural ionosphere using incoherent scatter techniques.

Is HAARP Unique?

Ionosphere research facilities have been in continuous use since the 1950s to investigate fundamental physical principles which govern the earth's ionosphere, so that present and future transmission technologies may take into account the complexities of this highly variable medium. In addition to HAARP, the United States has operated two other ionosphere research sites in recent years, one in Puerto Rico, near the Arecibo Observatory, and the other (known as HIPAS) in Alaska near Fairbanks. Both of these facilities were built with both active and passive radio instrumentation similar to those at the HAARP facility. Interest in the ionosphere is not limited to the US: a five-country consortium operates the European Incoherent Scatter Radar site (EISCAT), a premier ionosphere research facility located in northern Norway near Tromso. Facilities also are located at Jicamarca, Peru; near Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod ("SURA") and Apatity, Russia; near Kharkov, Ukraine and in Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan. All of these installations have as their primary purpose the study of the ionosphere, and most employ the capability of stimulating to a varying degree small, localized regions of the ionosphere in order to study methodically, and in a detailed manner what nature produces randomly and regularly on a much larger scale. HAARP is unique to most existing facilities due to the combination of a research tool which provides electronic beam steering, wide frequency coverage and high effective radiated power collocated with a diverse suite of scientific observational instruments.

Who is Building HAARP?

Technical expertise and procurement services as required for the management, administration and evaluation of the program are being provided cooperatively by the Air Force (Air Force Research Laboratory), the Navy (Office of Naval Research and Naval Research Laboratory), and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Since the HAARP facility consists of many individual items of scientific equipment, both large and small, there is a considerable list of commercial, academic and government organizations which are contributing to the building of the facility by developing scientific diagnostic instrumentation and by providing guidance in the specification, design and development of the IRI. BAE Advanced Technologies (BAEAT) is the prime contractor for the design and construction of the IRI. Other organizations which have contributed to the program include the University of Alaska, Stanford University, Cornell University, University of

12 1381
Exhibit B

issuance of the Air Force's Environmental Impact Statement which evaluated potential environmental effects of constructing and operating the HAARP facility, a Record of Decision (ROD) signed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations selected Gakona as the location for the HAARP facility.

Location of the HAARP Facility

The access road is located at Milepost 11.3 on the Tok highway. The geographic coordinates of the HF antenna array are approximately 62.39 degrees (North) latitude, 145.15 degrees (West) longitude. The geomagnetic coordinates for the facility are 63.09 degrees (North) latitude and 92.44 degrees (West) longitude.

What is the IRI and what does it transmit?

Basically, the IRI is what is known as a phased array transmitter. It is designed to transmit a narrow beam of high power radio signals in the 2.8 to 10 MHz frequency range. Its antenna is built on a gravel pad having dimensions of 1000' x 1200' (about 33 acres). There are 180 towers, 72' in height mounted on thermopiles spaced 80' apart in a 12 x 15 rectangular grid. Each tower supports near its top, two pairs of crossed dipole antennas, one for the low band (2.8 to 8.3 MHz), the other for the high band (7 to 10 MHz). The antenna system is surrounded by an exclusion fence to prevent possible damage to the antenna towers or harm to large animals. An elevated ground screen, attached to the towers at the 15' level, acts as a reflector for the antenna array while allowing vehicular access underneath to 30 environmentally-controlled transmitter shelters spaced throughout the array. Each shelter contains 6 pairs of 10 kW transmitters, for a total of 6 x 30 x 2 x 10 kW = 3600 kW available for transmission. The transmitters can be switched to drive either the low or high band antennas. Electric prime power is provided from an on-site power plant housing five, 2500 kW generators, each driven by a 3600 hp diesel engine. Four generators are required for operation of the IRI and the fifth is held as a spare. From a control room within the Operations Center, the transmission from each of the 180 crossed-dipole antennas is adjusted in a precise manner under computer control. In this manner, the complete array of antennas forms a narrow antenna pattern pointed upward toward the ionosphere. The transmitted signal diverges (spreads out) as it travels upward and is partially absorbed, at an altitude which depends on the transmitted HF frequency, in a small volume several tens of miles in diameter and a few hundred meters thick directly over the facility. The remainder of the transmitted signal either reflects back toward the earth or passes through the ionosphere into space, continuing to diverge as it does so. By the time it reaches the ionosphere, the intensity of the HF signal is less than 3 microwatts (0.000003 watt) per cm2, thousands of times less than the Sun's natural electromagnetic radiation reaching the earth and hundreds of times less, even, than the *variations* in intensity of the Sun's natural ultraviolet (UV) energy which creates the ionosphere.

How safe are these transmissions?

Because the antenna pattern of the IRI array has been tailored to transmit its signal upward rather than toward the horizon, radio field strengths at ground level, including areas directly under the antenna array, are calculated to be smaller than Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) standards allow for human exposure. This is possible because the individual transmitters are spaced apart over 33 acres so that the concentration of radio fields never exceeds these nationally recognized safety standards. Electromagnetic field strength measurements have been made throughout the development of the facility, beginning in 1994 and regularly thereafter. Measurements on the ground, directly under and around the array and at multiple points on-site and off-site have verified compliance with RFR standards as well as with all requirements for safety mandated in the EIS Record of Decision. At the point of closest public access on the Tok Highway, for example, the measured fields are ten-thousand times smaller than permitted by the RFR standards and hundreds of times smaller than typically found near AM broadcast station antennas in many urban areas. The strength of these fields continues to decrease in a rapid manner at greater distances from the facility.

What about aircraft?

While the signals along the ground are well-below adopted safety levels, the signals transmitted above the antenna array may have sufficient strength to interfere with electronic equipment in aircraft flying nearby. Therefore, to ensure the safety of all flight operations in the vicinity of HAARP, the facility employs an aircraft

HAARP has developed an extensive set of diagnostic instrumentation to support ionosphere research at auroral latitudes, to characterize the processes produced in the upper atmosphere and ionosphere by high power radio waves and to assess the potential of emerging ionosphere/radio technology for DoD applications. While some of these scientific instruments are collocated with the IRI at the research facility, others, due to geometrical considerations, are located off-site at various distances from the facility. One of the primary active on-site instruments is the HF ionosonde, which transmits in the 1-30 MHz band and is used to provide scientists with information about the electron density profile in the ionosphere. Another is the UHF ionosphere radar which transmits radio wave signals in the 430 - 450 MHz band and which will eventually be expanded to provide incoherent scatter capability.

Among the passive on-site instruments are two magnetometers for the measurement of the earth's magnetic field and its variations, and two riometers (relative ionosphere opacity meter) to sense ionosphere absorption of the celestial background electromagnetic radiation. The radio spectrum from 100 kHz to 1 GHz is being recorded to determine frequency of usage and to monitor HAARP transmissions to ensure adherence to FCC and NTIA requirements. Other passive on-site instruments include sensitive optical imagers and photometers, ELF/VLF receivers, and Total Electron Content receivers. Data obtained from these scientific instruments are readily accessible on the internet in near real time, allowing scientists to observe and participate in the investigations directly from their laboratories. In addition to the instruments specifically developed by HAARP, a number of diagnostics potentially are available through other federal agencies and the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute.

Use of Local Resources

The Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) has played a major role in the development of diagnostics and coordination of Arctic programs with the US scientific community. UAF led a consortium of universities and industries which provided support in the design and development of the Gakona facility and its associated scientific instruments. BAE Advanced Technologies, the prime contractor for the IRI, utilized Eric Goozen for initial site survey work. Ahtna Construction, Inc., a Glennallen based contractor, has contributed very extensively to the development of the facility. Ahtna currently provides housekeeping and security services. Anchorage-based engineering firms Duane Miller & Associates and USKH prepared the civil and pad design work and conducted the on-site testing and evaluation. Arctic Foundation of Anchorage designed and manufactured, and Kiewit Pacific Company installed thermopiles in the pad, using Amtec, Inc. to survey the thermopile locations and Tester Drilling and EBA Engineering to provide drilling support. Acme Fence Company installed fencing, using the services of Mark Lappi to survey the fence lines and B&B Plumbing to steam thaw the ground for drilling. City Electric, Inc. erected the towers, antennas, and ground screen. Pacific Detroit Diesel and Valley Diesel refurbished and installed the 2.5 MW diesel generators which are used to power the HF transmitters. Service Oil provides fuel oil. Copper Valley Telephone installed the telephone lines, and Copper Valley Electric supplies commercial housekeeping power. Bishop & Sons Enterprises supplies water, while CBS Service provides trash removal and sewage disposal. Harley McMahon flew sorties to test the capabilities of the aircraft alert radar and provide the opportunity for aerial photography.

Current/Future Operations at the HAARP Research Facility

Construction of the full IRI was completed in early 2007. In the near term, emphasis is being placed on validating the performance of the complete IRI to include compliance with all specifications for interference mitigation and safety of operations. Initial IRI testing began during March 2007.

Both on- and off-site scientific, observational instruments are now providing data on the natural high latitude ionosphere. A complete listing of these scientific instruments is available.

Environmental Process

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), an environmental impact statement (EIS) evaluated the consequences of constructing and operating the HAARP research facility in Alaska. The EIS discusses impacts on such diverse topics as electromagnetic and radio frequency interference, vegetation, wetlands, wildlife, air quality, subsistence, cultural resources, atmosphere and others.

Massachusetts, UCLA, MIT, Dartmouth University, Clemson University, Penn State University, University of Tulsa, University of Maryland, SRI International, Northwest Research Associates, Inc., and Geospace, Inc.

What is the Value of Ionosphere Research?

The ionosphere begins approximately 35 miles above the earth's surface and extends out beyond 500 miles. In contrast to the dense atmosphere close to the earth, which is composed almost entirely, of neutral gas, the thin ionosphere contains both neutral gas and a small number of charged particles known as ions and electrons. This ionized medium can distort, reflect and absorb radio signals, and thus can affect numerous civilian and military communications, navigation, surveillance and remote sensing systems in many varied ways. For example, the performance of a satellite-to-ground communication link is affected by the ionosphere through which the signals pass. AM broadcast programs, which in the daytime can be heard only within a few tens of miles from the station, at night sometimes can be heard hundreds of miles away, due to the change from poor daytime to good nighttime reflection from the ionosphere. A long-range HF communication link which uses multiple hops or reflections from the ionosphere and ground, often experiences amplitude fading caused by interference between signals which have traveled from the transmitter to the receiver by two (or more) different ionosphere paths.

Since the sun's radiation creates and maintains the ionosphere, sudden variations in this radiation such as those caused by solar flares can affect the performance of radio systems. Sometimes these natural changes are sufficient to induce large transient currents in electric power transmission grids, causing widespread power outages. Lightning is known to cause substantial heating and ionization density enhancement in the lower ionosphere, and there are indications that ground-based HF transmitters, including radars and strong radio stations, also modify the ionosphere and influence the performance of systems whose radio paths traverse the modified region. Perhaps the most famous example of the latter is the "Luxembourg" effect, first observed in 1933. In this case a weak Swiss radio station appeared to be modulated with signals from the powerful Luxembourg station, which was transmitting at a completely different frequency. Music from the Luxembourg station was picked up at the frequency of the Swiss station.

The continual growth in the number of civilian and military satellite systems whose performances can be affected by changes in ionosphere conditions stimulates research on characterizing and understanding those effects, whether they be natural (solar related) or the result of controlled local modification of the ionosphere, using ground HF transmitters. The HAARP facility is capable of supporting research in both these areas of interest, by utilizing its flexible HF transmitting array and its suite of radio and optical diagnostic instruments for active experimental research. Effectively, the diagnostic instruments alone constitute a space-weather observatory (on the ground), which provides real-time data on the state of the dynamic ionosphere over much of Alaska.

Why is the DoD Involved?

The Department of Defense (DoD) conducts Arctic research to ensure the development of the knowledge, understanding and capability to meet national defense needs in the Arctic. Interest in ionosphere research at HAARP stems both from the large number of communication, surveillance and navigation systems that have radio paths which pass through the ionosphere, and from the unexplored potential of technological innovations which suggest applications such as detecting underground objects, communicating to great depths in the sea or earth, and generating infrared and optical emissions. Expanding our knowledge about the interactions of signals passing through or reflecting from the ionosphere can help to solve future problems in the development of DoD systems, and could as well enhance the utilization of commercial systems which rely on the expedient transfer of real-time communications.

Why Gakona, Alaska?

During HAARP's environmental impact study, Gakona was identified as one of two DoD-owned, Alaskan locations which satisfied the site selection criteria of being within the auroral zone, near a major highway for year-round access, away from densely settled areas and their electrical noise and lights that could interfere with sensitive research measurements, on relatively flat terrain, of realistic and reasonable construction and operation costs, as well as minimal environmental impacts. On October 18, 1993 following the July 15, 1993

alert radar (AAR) to automatically shut off appropriate transmissions when aircraft are detected either within or approaching a defined safety zone around the facility. Flight tests are conducted regularly to demonstrate the capability of the HAARP radar to detect even very small targets. Research operations are not conducted unless the AAR is operating satisfactorily.

What is the potential for Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)?

Every radio transmitting facility has the potential to interfere with other radio spectrum users. To determine the potential for HAARP's transmissions to interfere inadvertently with other spectrum users such as Alaskan TV, AM/FM radio, ham radio, or even with HAARP's own sensitive radio receiving equipment, a comprehensive RFI study was conducted during the environmental impact study phase. Theory predicted that in several worst-case scenarios, interference may be encountered by some nearby users sharing the RF spectrum. On the other hand, the real world experiences of similar ionosphere research instruments and radar diagnostics employed elsewhere in the world have shown that compatible operations are practical. Included in HAARP's Spectrum Certification from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) are commitments to a mitigation program that includes the use of state-of-the-art transmitters with stringent requirements for minimizing out-of-band transmissions; proper orientation of the HF antenna array and adoption of operating procedures, including beam steering, to minimize array side-lobes; employing special techniques such as waveform shaping, filtering and antenna null placement; and working with affected spectrum users, if any, to reach mutually agreeable solutions. A local phone number (907) 822-5497 permits anyone believing they have interference from HAARP to contact the Gakona site operations center. In addition, an automated spectrum monitor is installed to allow the HAARP control operator to monitor nearby spectrum usage to assist in frequency selection for avoiding potential interference.

What is the RFI Resolution Advisory Committee?

The Record of Decision stipulated than an RFI Resolution Committee ("Committee") would be formed with local representation, to help mitigate potential RFI issues. The local community-appointed resident would serve as an ombudsman to ensure community satisfaction with the RFI mitigation approaches undertaken by HAARP. The purpose of the Committee is to provide a forum for the thorough review of confirmed RFI reports. This Committee has met at least yearly since December 6, 1994. Committee members are from the following organizations (one from each): Community-appointed resident, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA), ALASCOM, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., American Radio Relay League (ARRL), Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Fish & Wildlife (Federal), Fish & Game (State), National Park Service, HAARP Environmental Liaison Officer, HAARP operational staff (site supervisor or delegate), HAARP Program-appointed chairperson, National Park Service, Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), and the combined Alaska military command (ALCOM) frequency coordinator.

To ensure that all concerns, including aircraft safety as well as radio frequency interference issues, are addressed completely, a Developmental Prototype (DP) was completed in 1994. The DP consisted of a 6 x 8 (48 antenna element) array of crossed dipole antennas. A 3 x 6 (18 antenna elements) subset of these antennas was energized by 18 pairs of 10 kW transmitters contained in three separate shelters, thus supplying up to a maximum of 360 kW. Prime power for this initial array was obtained from three portable 350 kW diesel generators.

During 1998, the DP was upgraded to include transmitters for all 48 of the antenna elements that were originally installed. This Filled Developmental Prototype (FDP) was capable of producing 960 kW of total transmitter power. Measurements of the HF fields in the vicinity of the FDP antenna array showed that field intensities everywhere, including within the FDP beam, were below recommended international safety limits for fly-by-wire aircraft. Nonetheless, the FDP was only operated in conjunction with the aircraft alert radar, to insure that no high power transmissions occurred when there was local flight traffic. Operation and test of the FDP verified the system engineering design and helped develop interference mitigation procedures that are now integrated into all research operations involving the IRI.

HAARP Diagnostics

State and federal environmental regulatory agencies were consulted to identify issues, and additional input was solicited from the public during scoping meetings held in Anchorage and Glennallen, Alaska in August 1992. A draft of the EIS was prepared and distributed to the public and to specific organizations on March 12, 1993. Public hearings were held in Glennallen and Anderson, municipalities close to the sites under consideration. The final EIS was released to the public on July 15, 1993 and the Record of Decision selecting Gakona, Alaska as the site for the HAARP Ionosphere Research Facility was signed on October 18, 1993.

In addition to the NEPA process described above, the HAARP facility complies with all applicable state and federal regulations that are appropriate for its construction and operation.

Additional Information

An updated version of this fact sheet will be issued as often as program changes warrant to keep interested parties appraised of significant developments in regard to HAARP. Any individual seeking additional information about HAARP, or wishing to provide comments regarding HAARP, may contact:

- 377th Air Base Wing Public Affairs
  2000 Wyoming Blvd. SE
  Suite A-1
  Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87117

Updated January 24, 2012

B5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

JUL 23 2012

SAF/GCA
1740 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1740

Mr. Gilbert Roman
P.O. Box 170109
Ozone Park, NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman:

This replies to your appeal (JACL #2011-00105-A) under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552. I have been delegated the responsibility to conduct the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force review in your case. I have considered your appeal and have determined that it should be denied.

AFHRA used their internal database "IRIS" to search all terms within your request with negative results. You appealed the "no records" response, but provided no explanation as to why you thought the Air Force maintained responsive documents. Upon appeal, AFHRA again searched the database and also conducted a physical search of the stacks in areas where relevant documents might be housed. Again, AFHRA found no responsive documents.

The adequacy of an agency's search under the FOIA is determined by a test of "reasonableness" and an agency must undertake a search that is "reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents." *Weisberg v. United States Department of Justice*, 705 F.2d 1344, 1351 (D.C. Cir. 1983). DoD 5400.7-R_AFMAN 33-302, Freedom of Information Act Program, Chapter 5, Paragraph C5.3.1.2.2 states: "If a requester appeals an Air Force 'no records' determination, Air Force elements must search again or verify the adequacy of their first search." In this case, all system records within appropriate components have been searched with negative results.

The scope and methodology of the searches were thorough and comprehensive and were reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents. *See e.g., Campbell v. United States*, 164 F.3d 20 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (noting an agency must search using methods which can be reasonably expected to produce the information requested); *Weisberg*, 705 F.2d at 1351.

We believe the searches conducted satisfy the obligation to search for records under the FOIA. For your information, the Air Force does not typically maintain copies of U.S. patents and you might request the patents you desire from the U.S. Patent Office (http://www.uspto.gov/ip/boards/foia_rr/index.jsp).

Exhibit C

This constitutes the final Air Force action on your appeal. The FOIA, 5 U.S.C. §552, provides for judicial review of this determination.

Sincerely

Cheri L. Cannon

CHERI L. CANNON
Deputy General Counsel
(Fiscal, Ethics and Administrative Law)

Ecology Now.
Hoop

CF

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

JUL 23 2012

SAF/GCA
1740 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1740

Mr. Gilbert Roman
PO Box 170109
Ozone Park, NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman:

This letter replies to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) appeal (2012-00009-A). In your appeal, you challenge the adequacy of the response to the FOIA request you made on August 14, 2011. I have been delegated the responsibility to conduct the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force review in your case. I have considered your appeal and determined it should be denied.

The adequacy of an agency's search under the FOIA is determined by a test of "reasonableness." *Weisberg v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, 705 F.2d 1344, 1351 (D.C. Cir. 1983). An agency must undertake a search that is "reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents." *Id.*

You requested information as to all locations of HAARP research facilities and HAARP devices, as well as all dates and times that any HAARP device has been tested or used. Upon receiving your FOIA request, personnel from Kirtland Air Force Base informed you that the only HAARP facility is located in Gakona, Alaska. In your appeal, you stated your belief that there are multiple HAARP facilities. In response to this appeal, Air Force Research Laboratory personnel verified that there is only one HAARP facility.

The scope and methodology of the searches were thorough, comprehensive and reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents. *See, e.g., Campbell v. United States*, 164 F.3d 20 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (noting that an agency must search using methods that can be reasonably expected to produce the information requested); *Weisberg*, 705 F.2d at 1351. The searches for responsive records satisfy the Air Force's obligations under the FOIA.

This constitutes the final Air Force action on your appeal. The FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, provides for judicial review of this determination.

Sincerely

Cheri L. Cannon

Cheri L. Cannon
Deputy General Counsel
(Fiscal, Ethics and Administrative Law)

C1

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE LEGAL OPERATIONS AGENCY

26 April 2012

AFLOA/JACL
1500 West Perimeter Road, Suite 1370
Joint Base Andrews MD 20762

Mr. Gilbert Roman
P.O. Box170109
Ozone Park NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman

We received your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) appeal (2011-00105-A) from HQ AFHRA on 25 April 2012. Please refer to (2011-00105-A) in any future correspondence with us.

We have a significant number of pending FOIA appeals, which prevents us from making a response determination within 20 workdays, and have instituted multitrack processing. HQ AFHRA placed your appeal in the complex track and we are retaining it in that track. We review appeals on a first-in, first-out basis within each track, based on the date the Air Force received your appeal.

Once we have completed our review, we will forward your appeal to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force for final action. That office will respond directly to you concerning your appeal. If you do not receive the final response on your appeal within the statutory time period, you may consider your administrative remedies exhausted. You may, however, wait for a formal response without prejudicing your right of judicial remedy.

Please notify our office if your address changes while your appeal is being reviewed. Thank you for your patience and be assured that we will review your appeal as carefully and quickly as possible. If you have any questions, our office can be reached at (240) 612-4752.

Sincerely

EARL L. JOHNSON
Paralegal
Information Litigation Branch
General Litigation Division

cc: e-foia

L 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH AGENCY
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

21 December 2010

AFHRA/RSA
600 Chennault Circle
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424
(334) 953-5834

Gilbert Roman
PO Box 170109
Ozone Park, NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman,

I am writing in response to your FOIA request, which we received on 22 November 2010. We have assigned this request AFHRA inquiries reference number 9765. Since your request was made under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act it has been designated FOIA number 2011-00942-F. Of the information you requested, the only item I was able to locate concerned the HAARP program. The AFHRA does not have any information regarding Xrroid machines, FMRI, or teleportation. Of the HAARP documents, only one broached the subject of mind control or implanting thoughts. The document in question explains the purpose of HAARP, how it works, and mentions the Air Force's outreach efforts to dissuade misinformation that the program was used for mind control. I have attached this document to this letter. If the AFHRA can be of any further assistance, please let us know.

Thank you for your request.

Sincerely,

Kevin Burge
Archivist
AFHRA/RS

C3

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE LEGAL OPERATIONS AGENCY

May 18, 2011

AFLOA/JACL
Information Litigation
1500 W. Perimeter Road, Suite 1370
Joint Base Andrews 20762

Mr. Gilbert Roman
P.O. Box 170109
Ozone Pk., NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman

We received your FOIA appeal (2011-00105-A), undated, from HQ AFHRA/RSA. Please refer to the above number in any future correspondence with us regarding this appeal. Our policy is to process appeals in the order in which we receive them. We received this appeal May 5, 2011.

When we have completed our review, your appeal will be forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force for final action. That office will respond directly to you concerning that action.

Please notify our office if your address is incorrect or if it changes during this process. Thank you for your patience and be assured that we will review your appeal as carefully and quickly as possible. If you have any questions, our office can be reached at (240) 612-4752.

Sincerely

Earl L. Johnson

EARL L. JOHNSON
Paralegal Specialist
Information Litigation Branch

cc: HQ AFHRA/RSA

C4

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

2 September 2011

HAF/IMIO (FOIA)
1000 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1000

Mr. Gilbert Roman
P.O. Box 170109
Ozone Park, NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman,

This is in response to your 14 August 2011, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, received in our office on 23 August 2011, for all locations of HAARP research facilities, all locations of active HAARP devices; either on land, sea, space or air, and all dates and times that a HAARP device has been tested or used.

We are not the authorized Office of Primary Responsibility for the requested records. However, we forwarded your request to the appropriate government activity for action and direct reply to you. We referred your request to the following address:

377 MSG/SCBF (FOIA)
2051 Wyoming Blvd., S.E.
Kirtland AFB NM 87117
http://www.kirtland.af.mil/library/foia.asp

If you have any questions please call me at (703) 693-2579 and reference FOIA number 2011-06493-F.

Sincerely

MACIAS.DELLA.V.1231414181 Digitally signed by MACIAS.DELLA.V.1231414181 DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=USAF, cn=MACIAS.DELLA.V.1231414181 Date: 2011.09.02 13:59:22 -04'00'

DELLA. V. MACIAS
Freedom of Information Act
Disclosure Officer

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH AGENCY
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

7 September 2011

AFHRA/RSA
600 Chennault Circle
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424

Gilbert Roman
P.O. Box 170109
Ozone Park, NY 11417

Dear Mr. Roman,

I am writing in response to your FOIA request, which we received on 23 August 2011. We have designated this request AFHRA inquiries reference number 15036. Since your request was made under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, it has been designated FOIA number 2011-6483-F.

We have surveyed our records concerning HAARP research facility locations and dates of HAARP test and, unfortunately, this information is not in our repository. You may be more successful if you request these records from the National Archives and Records Administration (http://www.archives.gov/). Also, you might try requesting information from the Navy and NORAD. Even though we do not have a complete listing of HAARP devices, tests and locations, we do have some unit histories that mention HAARP. I have attached the abstracts of these documents to this letter. These are the only seven documents at the AFHRA I could locate that contain even a mention of HAARP. If you have any other questions, please let us know.

If you interpret this "no records" response as an adverse action, you may appeal this decision, and write to the Secretary of the Air Force within 60 calendar days from the date of this letter. You need to include in the appeal your reasons for reconsideration, attach a copy of this letter, and address your letter as follows:

Secretary of the Air Force
THRU: HQ AFHRA/RSA
600 Chennault Circle
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424

Thank you for your request.

Sincerely,

Kevin Burge
Archivist
AFHRA/RS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 377TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)

377th MSG/SCOF (FOIA Manager)
2051 Wyoming Blvd., S.E.
Kirtland AFB NM 87117-5607

28 October 2011

Mr Gilbert Roman
P.O. Box 170109
Ozone Park, New York 11417

Dear Mr Roman,

This letter is sent in response to your 14 August 2011, Freedom of Information Act request and recent appeal received 4 October 2011 assigned to Case 2012-00009-A for all locations of HAARP research facilities; all locations of active HAARP devices; either on land, sea, space or air; and all dates and times that a HAARP device has been tested or used.

We completed administrative processing of your appeal at Kirtland AFB NM. On 26 October 2011, we referred your appeal to HQ AFMC/A6OS for further administrative action. This office will provide the final response to your appeal directly to you. Please address any future questions concerning your appeal to:

HQ AFMC/A60S (FOIA)
4225 Logistics Avenue, Suite 132
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5745

Very Respectfully,

ELIZABETH A. TOTH
Acting Freedom of Information Act Manager

FOIA, Kirkland@kirkland.af.mil
505-846-4770

Tony.Moore@wpafb.af.mil
Robert.Gaskey2@wpafb.af.mil

~~937-257-7537~~
No response FOIA Public Liaison Office
af.foia@pentagon.af.mil
202-~~898~~-8956
703-~~5L2~~-6040

xinfo 937-257-1100 (0)
257-6511 Secur
xinfo 937-257-1111
Service 1008 Station

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